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ABSTRACT

Analysis of 1980 census data reveals that elderly people (age 65 and over) living in Central and Southern Appalachia suffer more inferior life circumstances than the elderly population in the nation as a whole, falling well below national averages in terms of income, access to transportation, availability of telephones, and presence of resources such as long-term care facilities. While the proportion of elderly population is lower than the national average, well over 25% of the elderly in these subregions live below the national poverty level. This compares with 15% nationwide. Poverty and isolation are exacerbated by problems with transportation and communication, with over 13% of the elderly households in Central Appalachia lacking a telephone. Provision of appropriate supportive intervention is difficult as population thresholds are frequently too low to economically justify providing services and the remote locations of those in need make access extremely costly. There may be features of Appalachian family organization, culture, and lifestyle that compensate for "objective" disadvantages. When planning programs to deal with Appalachia's elderly, care should be taken not to jeopardize these strengths. (Author/NEC)

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THE ELDERLY OF APPALACHIA

APPALACHIAN DATA BANK REPORT #3
March 1986

the appalachian center

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RESEARCH REPORTS

THE ELDERLY OF APPALACHIA

APPALACHIAN DATA BANK REPORT #3
March 1986

A joint project of the Appalachian Center
and Multidisciplinary Center of Gerontology
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HIGHLIGHTS

Elderly people living in Central and Southern Appalachia suffer more inferior life circumstances than the elderly population in the nation as a whole. The Appalachian elderly in these areas fall well below the national average in terms of statistics on income, access to transportation, availability of telephones, and the presence of resources such as long-term care facilities.

In Central and Southern Appalachia the proportion of the population that is elderly is lower than the national average, but personal circumstances are alarmingly worse. Poverty levels in the central and southern subregions are extremely high with well over 25% of the elderly living below the national poverty level. This compares with 15% nationwide.

Poverty and isolation is exacerbated by problems with transportation and communication. Unable to take advantage of already scarce public transportation because of health conditions and further isolated because of lack of access to telephone, the elderly in Central and Southern Appalachia are often at a disadvantage. Nor do they have access to group living situations.

This pattern of disadvantage does not extend to Northern Appalachia where, although a larger proportion of the population is elderly, there is a higher level of affluence.

Extra sensitivity should be applied when planning programs to deal with Appalachia's elderly. There may be features of Appalachian family organization, culture and lifestyle that compensate for "objective" disadvantages and care should be taken not to jeopardize these strengths.

THE ELDERLY OF APPALACHIA

Some years ago the prolific scientist/writer Isaac Asimov predicted an "approaching age of age" (Asimov, 1975). There is now little doubt that the age of age has arrived. Between 1930 and 1980 the number of elderly (persons 65 and older) in the United States increased from 6,634,000 (5.4% of the population) to 25,549,000 (11.3% of the population).

The "greying of America" reflects the success of sophisticated medical technology and our ability to provide resources that enable increasing numbers of individuals to live out the full span of their lives. One outcome of this process has been a significant change in the demographic structure of American society. Indeed, the fastest growing segment of the United States population is now the "oldest old," persons 85 years of age and older. Increasingly the norm is becoming three, four and even five generation families. The trend is increasingly for older people to live alone and independent of their families. In 1960, 22% of women over 65 lived alone. By 1982, 34% of women between 65 and 74 lived alone and 45% of women 75 years of age and older lived alone (Day, 1985). Coupled with the greater spatial dispersion of families in a more geographically mobile contemporary society, the outcome of these trends has been new patterns of family interaction best characterized as "intimacy at a distance" (Rosenmayr and Kockeis, 1963).

Implications of the greying of America for society are profound. An increasing dependency ratio (the ratio of individuals in the work force to persons outside the work force, primarily children and old people) has raised serious questions with regard to society's ability to economically support an ever growing elderly dependent population which, in contrast with the young, cannot be viewed as an investment in the future. The very success of medical technology is creating horrendous health care resource allocation problems.

Beyond escalating costs are a variety of moral and ethical dilemmas regarding rights of access to sophisticated life sustaining technology and questions of what constitutes an acceptable quality of life. A third outcome of the greying of America has been the burgeoning of the elderly population requiring long-term-care. In 1985 there were 1.4 million persons 65 years of age and older in nursing homes. An additional 5.2 million elderly people were living in the community in need of assistance with activities of daily living (Day, 1985). The large majority of this assistance, well over 80% according to most studies, was provided by family members. Indeed, much recent research has confirmed the limited role of formal service programs in providing care to the vulnerable elderly.

Our understanding of the dilemmas raised by an "age of age" on the national level is not paralleled by equivalent comprehension of these problems and their manifestations on a regional scale. To what extent are national trends reflected in Appalachia?

In some respects the situation in Appalachia mirrors that of the nation as a whole. The region has experienced significant growth of its elderly population and life expectancy has increased. The spatial separation of family members, accentuated by significant outmigration of the young in search of employment during the 1940s and 1950s, has intensified family dilemmas in providing care for parents who were left behind and who have grown old in an environment providing minimal formal supportive services (Rowles, 1983).

While there is a prevalent and to some extent justifiable image that extensive kin and friendship networks in Appalachia provide some compensation for the lack of resources (Bryant, 1981), the objective life circumstances of many of Appalachia's elderly remain inferior to those of the majority of their

peers outside the region. Moreover, Appalachia has long been characterized as a region where rurality, geographical isolation and the absence of a substantial economic and social service infrastructure has resulted in lifestyles and values that differ from those outside the region.

There is, of course, considerable variation within Appalachia. Portions of Northern Appalachia reveal an elderly population with superior life circumstances to those of the nation as a whole. In contrast, large areas of southern and especially Central Appalachia are characterized by an elderly population that is clearly disadvantaged. In these regions, inferior personal circumstances in terms of income, transportation, availability of a telephone, and the lack of resources (for example long term care facilities) serve to accentuate the severity of problems confronted on the national level.

In order to provide some basic information from which more detailed studies of the life circumstances and lifestyles of the elderly of Appalachia can be developed, this report documents selected characteristics of Appalachia's elderly population as measured by the 1980 United States census. Data are presented that will facilitate comparison between the region as defined by the Appalachian Regional Commission (A.R.C.) and the nation as a whole. Comparisons can also be made among different sub areas within the region. Data are mapped for each county in the region which includes portions of 13 states. Tabulations of this information are provided in Appendix I. To facilitate more macro-level comparisons, summary information is provided on the three major sub-regions of Appalachia as defined by the A.R.C. Data are also presented comparing the situation for counties within Appalachia for each state and those within the same state that are located outside the Appalachian region as defined by A.R.C.

The selection of material for presentation was governed by ease of data availability. Information was derived from United States Bureau of the

Census data tapes. A wider range of variables are available from the census on a state by state basis. However, at the time of compiling this preliminary report these data have not been obtained for the region as a whole. More detailed census based analyses of material for the states of Kentucky and West Virginia are currently underway.

POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

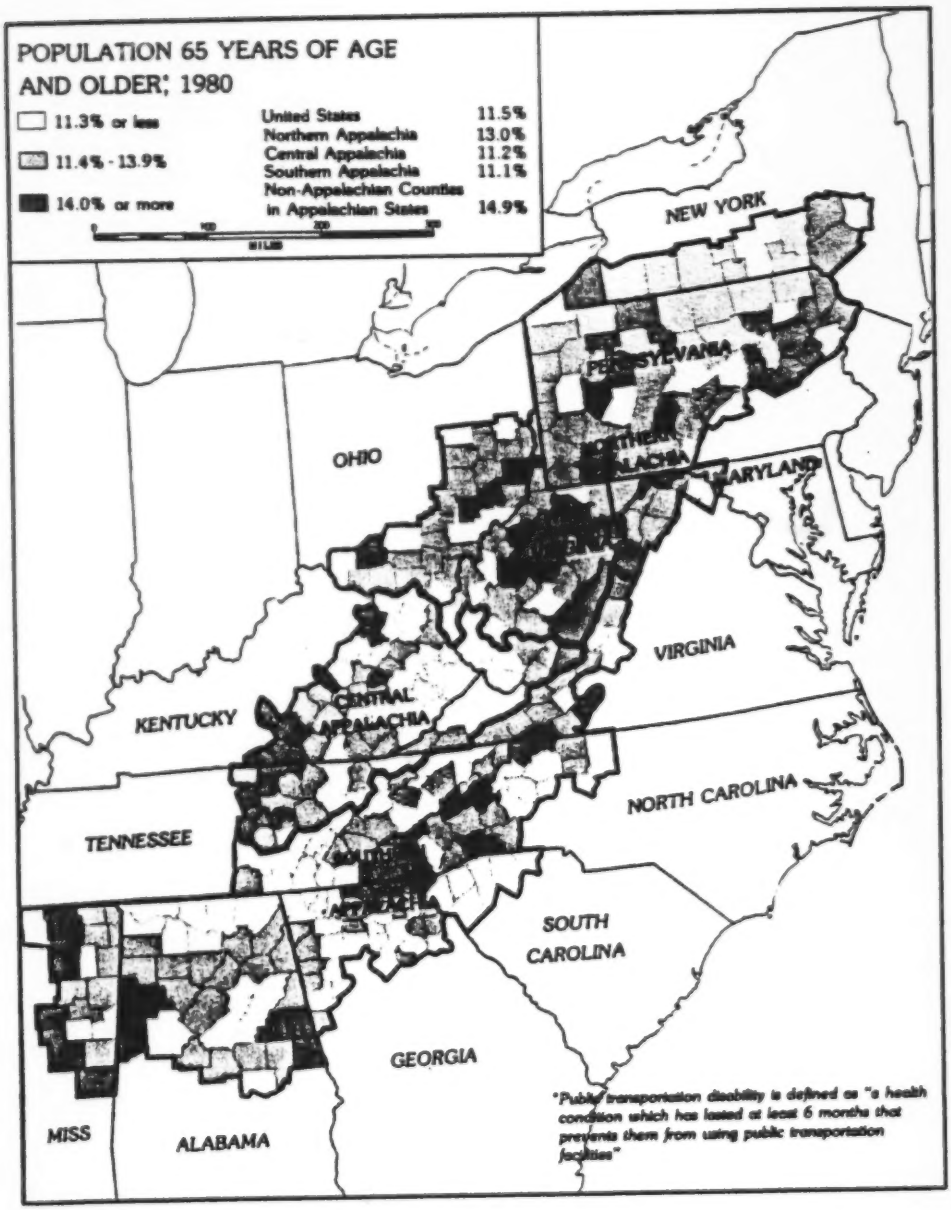
1980

In 1980, 11.3% of the United States population was 65 years of age or older. However, in parts of Appalachia (as defined by the A.R.C.) the percentages were much higher (Figure 1). In Northern Appalachia (13.0%), the majority of counties were characterized by elderly percentages above the national figure. In many parts of this region which includes all the Applachian counties of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, together with the entire state of West Virginia apart from 9 southern counties, economic stagnation leading to significant outmigration of the young and to the aging-in-place of the population left behind accounted for high elderly percentages (particularly in the vicinity of old industrial areas such as Scranton and Wilkes Barre). Growing concentrations of in-migrant retirement populations may also account for the high percentage of elderly in the extreme north east of this region (the Pocono Mountains). In West Virginia, high elderly percentages are apparent in rural (non coal) counties in the central portion of the state and in the Greenbrier Valley. This may reflect the outmigration of the young from this region as a consequence of limited employment opportunities and the aging-in-place of those left behind.

In Central Appalachia, a region embracing southern West Virginia,

Figure 1 Population 65 Years of Age and Older

1980



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eastern Kentucky, western Virginia, and portions of northeastern Tennessee, the percentage of the population 65 years of age or older (11.2%) is slightly below the national figure, primarily because of the low percentages of elderly in the Central Appalachian coalfield region.

The lowest elderly percentages (11.1%) are found in Southern Appalachia, a region which includes parts of western Virginia, western North Carolina, east Tennessee, 6 counties in northwest South Carolina, and northern regions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. However, two sub-areas in this region are characterized by high percentages of elderly. First, the very rural southwestern slopes of the Cumberland plateau have a high percentage of elderly residents (northern Tennessee and southern Kentucky). Second, high elderly percentages in a number of counties in western N. Carolina and in north Georgia reflect significant inmigration of relatively affluent retirees to the Blue Ridge. Many of these elderly have migrated from Florida to this recently emergent elderly retirement area (Flynn, Longino, Wiseman and Biggar, 1985).

In interpreting these data it is important to acknowledge that in some counties (particularly in low density rural areas) high percentages of the elderly may not translate into significant elderly populations. For example, Highland county, Virginia, records a high percentage of persons over 65 (15.8%) but this represents only 464 elderly individuals. Nonetheless, high percentages of the elderly do indicate counties where this age group represents a significant proportion of the population.

POPULATION 75 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

1980

As the population of the United States has aged over the past few decades, gerontologists have begun to make important distinctions among different sub-populations. A distinction has been made between the relatively

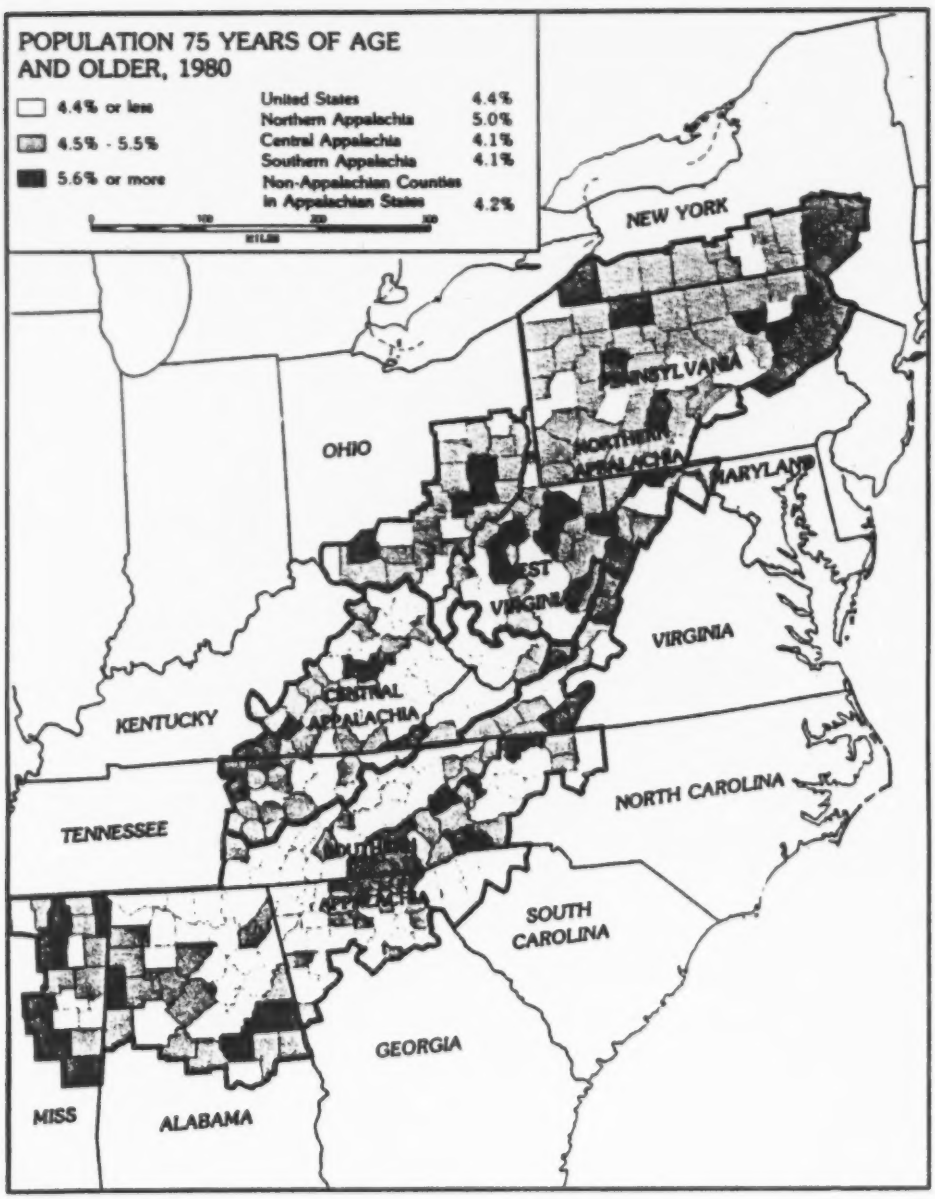
healthy and active "young-old" (65-74 years of age) and the "old-old" (persons 75 years of age and older) who tend to be in poorer health and to place greater demands on services. In 1980, 4.4% of the United States population was classified as "old-old." The majority of counties in Appalachia exceeded this figure (Figure 2). Northern Appalachia, with a large old-old population aging-in-place, recorded the highest percentage (5.0%) but there was some variation within the region. The highest percentages were in the north east, in the rural areas of north central West Virginia, and in the mountainous eastern border region of this state. Consistent with the pattern for the population 65 years of age and older, Central Appalachia is characterized by much lower old-old percentages (4.1%) particularly in the coalfield regions. Percentages of old-old below the national figure are also characteristic of Southern Appalachia (4.1%) although a cluster of counties in western North Carolina and northern Georgia again stands out as having a high proportion of old-old persons. Rural regions of eastern Tennessee are notable for very low percentages of persons 75 years of age or older.

Some caution is necessary in interpreting these data because the total population of many rural counties is very low. A small number of old-old persons may constitute a relatively high percentage of the total population. Conversely, a large number of old-old persons may constitute a low percentage of the population in counties (for example coal mining counties) with a large base population of younger persons.

In recent years, a further refinement of the young-old/old-old distinction has been made. The fastest growing segment of the United States population is currently the "oldest-old," persons 85 years of age or older (Select Committee on Aging, 1984). The oldest-old have been identified as particularly vulnerable and in need of services. The number of persons 85

Figure 2 Population 75 Years of Age and Older

1980



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years of age and older in most Appalachian counties is very low. However, the spatial dispersion of this population presents serious problems for the region in providing appropriate long term care services.

ELDERLY SEX RATIO: FEMALES PER 100 MALES

1980

The life expectancy of women in the United States continues to increase faster than that of men (Select Committee on Aging, 1984). Between 1950 and 1982, female life expectancy increased from 71.1 years to 78.2 years (a gain of 7.1 years). During the same period, male life expectancy increased from 65.6 years to 70.8 years (a gain of 5.2 years). Differential life expectancy is reflected in a major sex imbalance in the elderly population. Thus, in the United States, there are 148 women over 65, 181 women over 75, and 228 women over 85, for every 100 males within the same age categories. Elderly sex ratios in both Northern Appalachia and Southern Appalachia are very similar to the national figure for all three elderly age groups (Figure 3). However, the pattern for the Central Appalachian region presents a distinctive contrast with a much more even sex distribution. In Central Appalachia there are only 133, 151, and 178 females for every 100 males in the age groups 65 and over, 75 and over, and 85 and over. When data on sex ratios are mapped, the tendency for the vulnerable "old-old" and "oldest-old" (primarily women) to move "into town" is reflected in high sex ratio imbalances in counties in which major urban centers are located (Rowles, McClung and Pratt, 1986).

POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER:

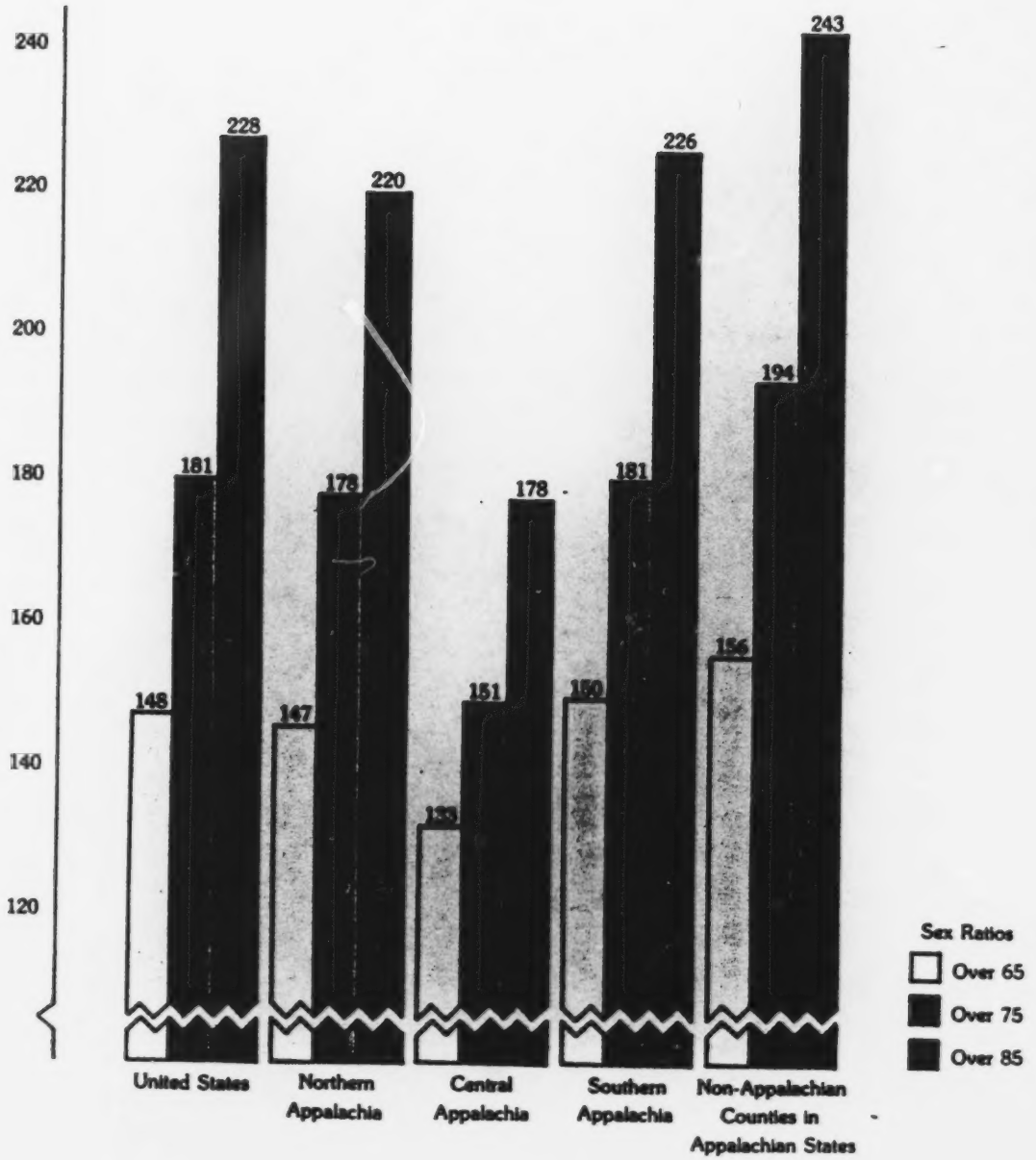
PERCENT BLACK

1980

Appalachia is a region of contrasts in terms of its black population

Figure 3 Elderly Sex Ratios: Females Per 100 Males

1980



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(Figure 4). In Northern (2.41%) and Central Appalachia (3.29%) the percentage of the elderly population that is black is far below the national figure of 8.11%. However, within Central Appalachia the coalfield counties of southern West Virginia reveal high elderly black percentages as a legacy of in-migrant populations during the early decades of the twentieth century. Southern Appalachia (11.87%) is characterized by a much higher percentage of black elderly. However, a comparison of counties within the A.R.C. region and counties within Appalachian states that do not fall within the A.R.C. region indicates that a far higher percentage of elderly blacks live on the periphery of the region (especially in the south) than in its central mountainous core.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER LIVING BELOW THE U.S. CENSUS DEFINED POVERTY LEVEL 1979

In 1979 almost 15 percent of the United States population 65 years of age and older existed on incomes below the poverty level ($3,479 per year for a single individual and $4,389 for a couple). Poverty was an even more serious problem for certain sub-groups. For example, 66% of black elderly women living alone had incomes below the poverty level. Distressing as these figures appear, they reflected some improvement during the previous decade. However, in many parts of Appalachia more than one in every four elderly persons still lived in poverty (Figure 5). Considerable intra regional variation existed in poverty levels. In Northern Appalachia (particularly in New York and Pennsylvania), elderly poverty levels were below or very close to the national figure reflecting the relative affluence of this population. A cluster of isolated rural counties in central West Virginia and another group in the

Figure 4 Population 65 Years of Age and Older; Percent Black

1980

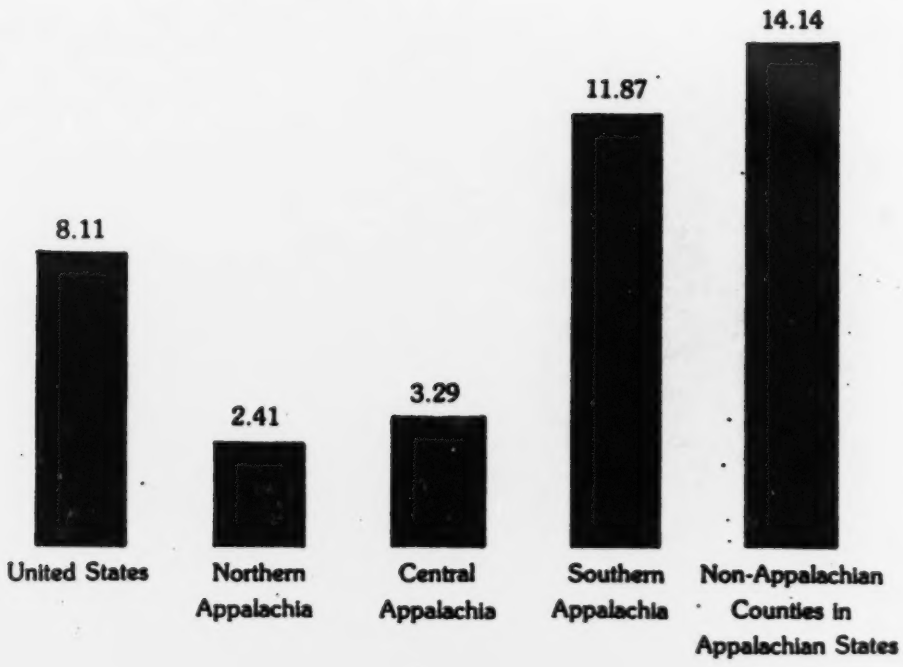
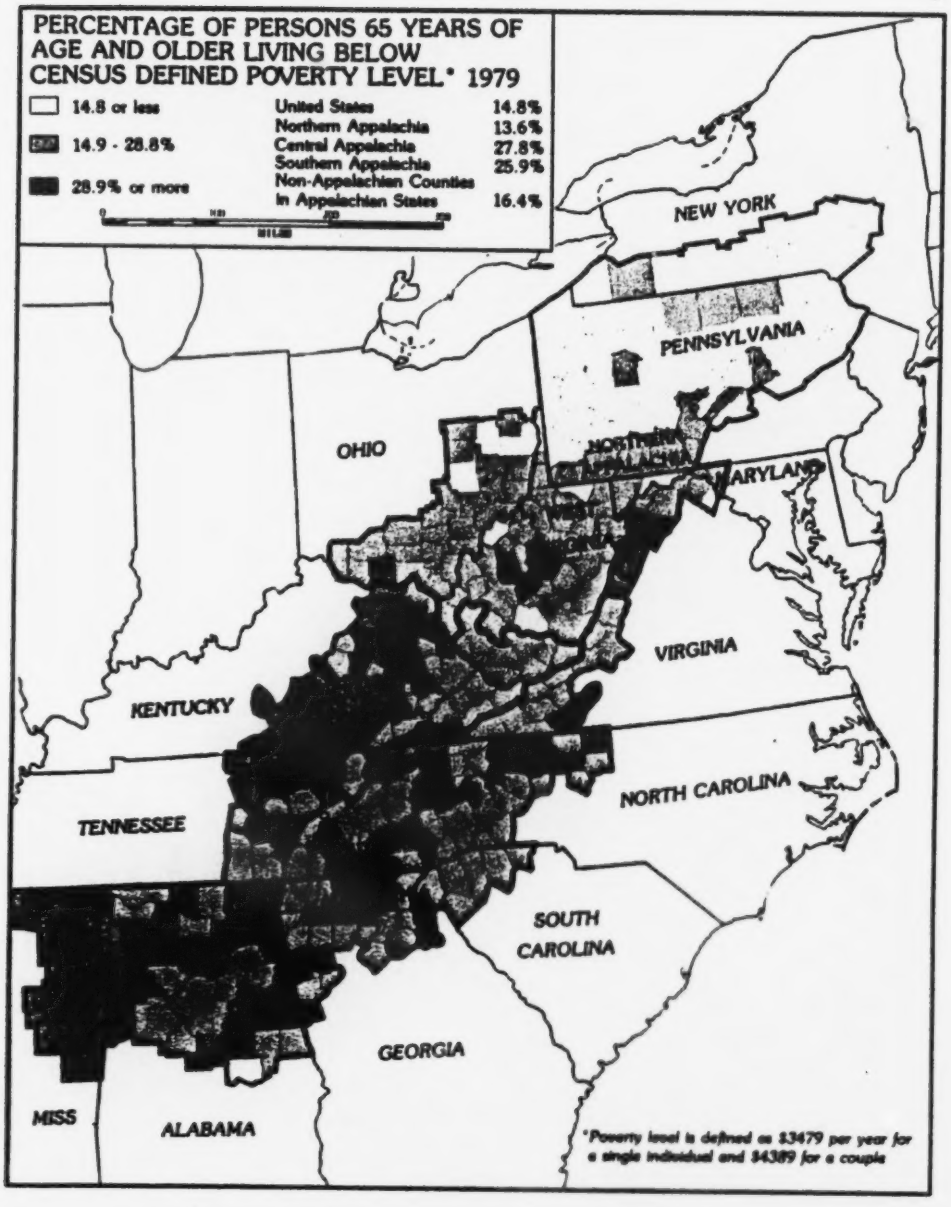


Figure 5 Percentage of Persons 65 Years of Age and Older Living Below the U.S. Census Defined Poverty Level 1979



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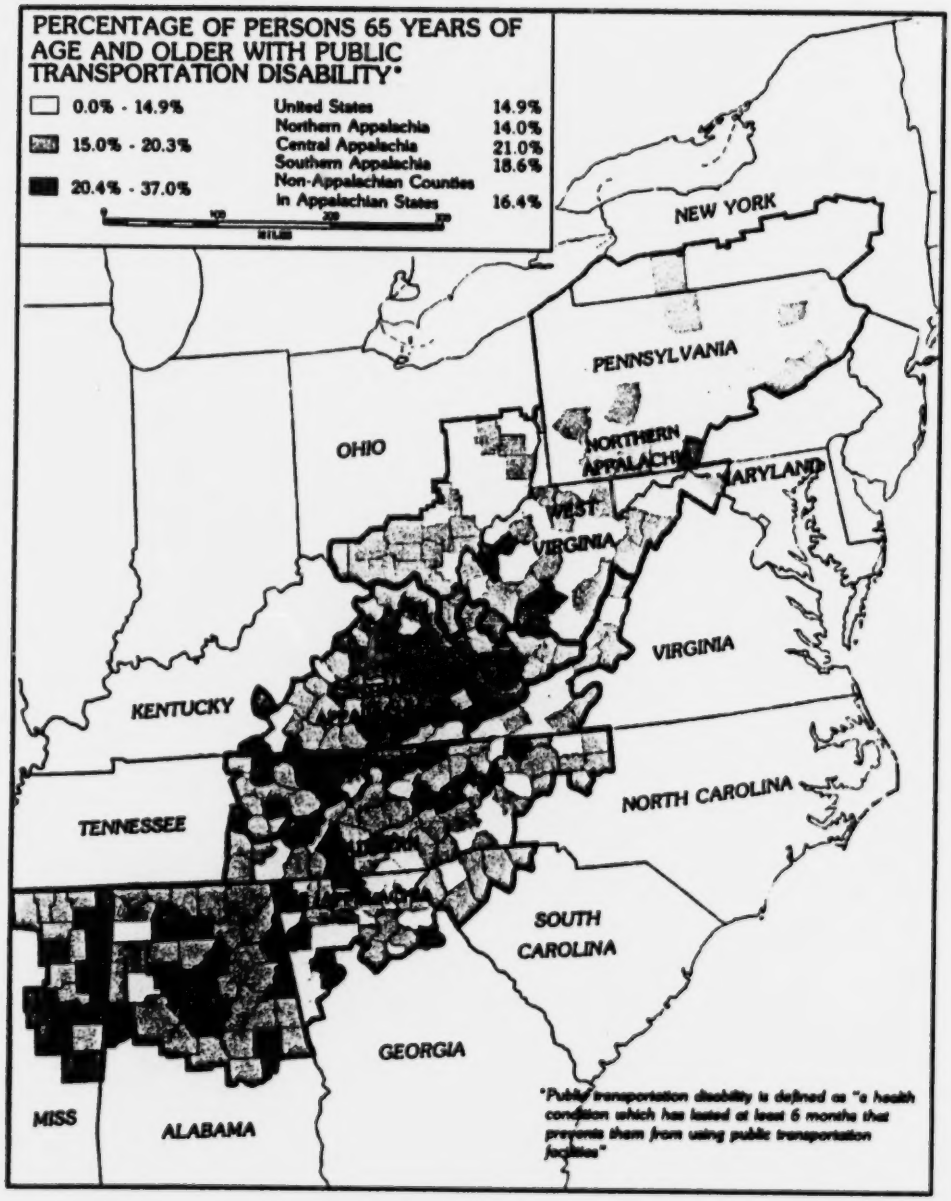
mountainous eastern border region of this state provided the only two areas with poverty levels over 28.9% in the northern part of the region. In contrast, Central Appalachia (27.8%) and Southern Appalachia (25.9%) were characterized by extremely high poverty levels. High rates of elderly poverty were recorded in both coal producing and non coalfield counties, especially in the most rural and mountainous areas. Very high rates of elderly poverty, reflecting a "double jeopardy", were also recorded in many Mississippi counties with large black populations.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY 1980

The United States Bureau of the Census defines a person as having a public transportation disability if they have "a health condition which has lasted at least 6 months that prevents them from using public transportation facilities." Almost 15 percent of the United States elderly population is disadvantaged according to this criterion. In Appalachia the percentages are much higher in the central and southern region and slightly lower in the northern region (Figure 6).

Central Appalachia (21.0%) is a region of acute transportation disability, particularly in eastern Kentucky and the coalfield region of southern West Virginia. The magnitude of the problem becomes apparent when the data on transportation disability is considered in relation to the proportion of the population that is elderly. The areas with the most severe disadvantage tend to be those where the elderly constitute a low percentage of the population. Many of the most disadvantaged counties are characterized by small, highly dispersed and geographically isolated elderly populations. Providing public

Figure 6 Percentage of Persons 65 Years of Age and Older with Public Transportation Disability 1980



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transportation for such populations presents serious economic and logistical dilemmas.

The relative affluence and good health of the young-old in-migrant component of the elderly population of western North Carolina and northeast Georgia is reflected in low levels of transportation disability in this sub-region. By contrast, north east Mississippi (with a high percentage of black elderly) is characterized by many counties with acute public transportation disability.

The interpreting these data it is important to acknowledge that they provide an index of potential transportation access in terms of health status. The availability of public transportation is not taken into account. Consequently, because there are many counties throughout Appalachia, particularly in the more remote mountainous regions, that have minimal public transportation, the mobility potential of the elderly is actually far worse than is apparent from the data. Many elderly people without "public transportation disability" experience considerable difficulty in making trips to services and to visit friends. On the other hand, the presence of informal transportation networks, involving rides from relatives and friends in many regions of Appalachia, serves to ameliorate the problem (Rodeheaver, 1982).

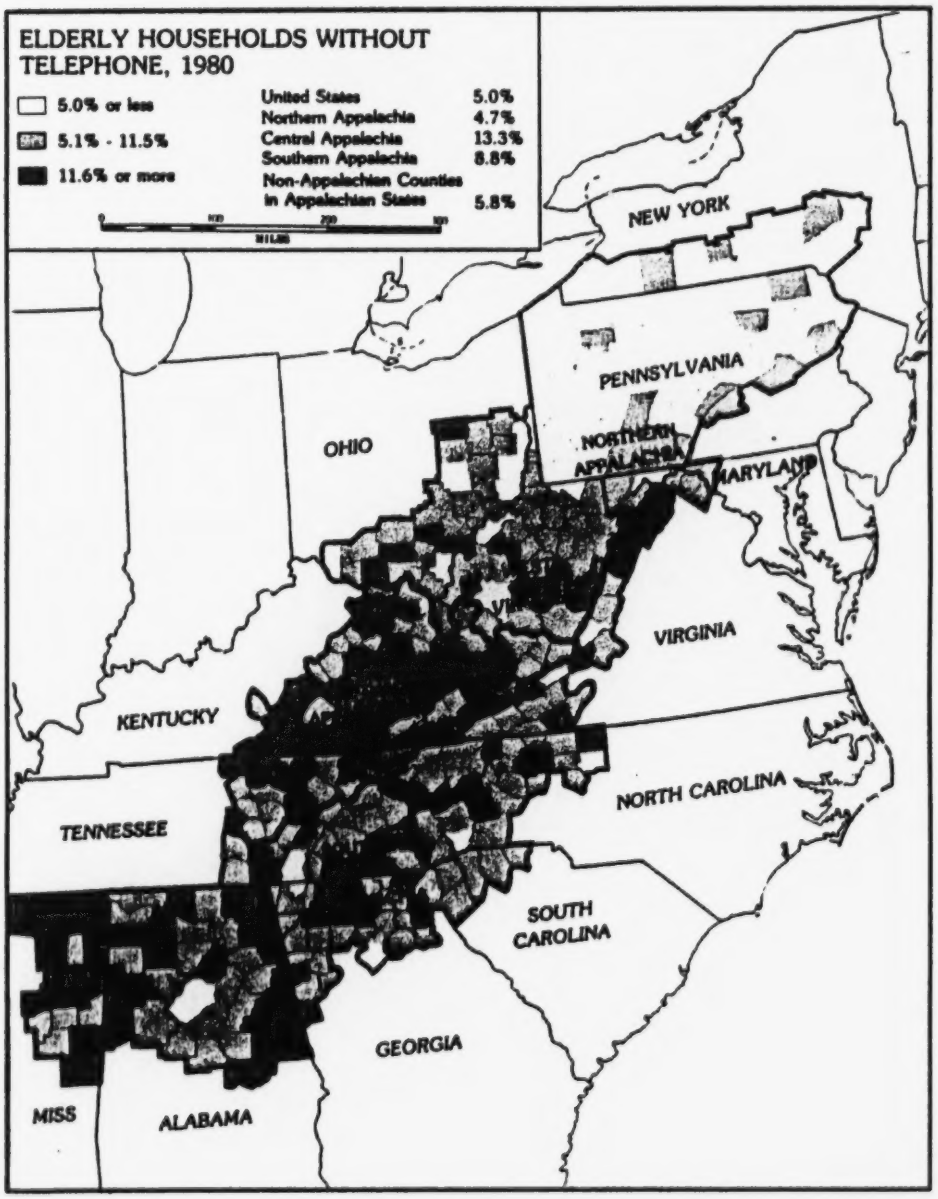
ELDERLY HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A TELEPHONE

1980

The contrast between Northern Appalachia and the remainder of the A.R.C. region in terms of indices of well-being is reinforced by data on the availability of a telephone within elderly households (Figure 7). Only 5.0% of elderly households within the United States do not have a telephone. In northern Appalachia the figure is even lower (4.7%). Indeed, the only area in

Figure 7 Elderly Households Without A Telephone

1980



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the region revealing a clear pattern of disadvantage is a continuous band of very rural counties straddling the central portion of West Virginia. In contrast, Central (13.3%) and Southern Appalachia (8.8%) reveal a pattern of considerable disadvantage in terms of this statistic. Lack of access to a telephone is a particularly severe problem in Central Appalachia because its negative effects are compounded by the geographical dispersion and relative isolation of the elderly and by high levels of transportation disability.

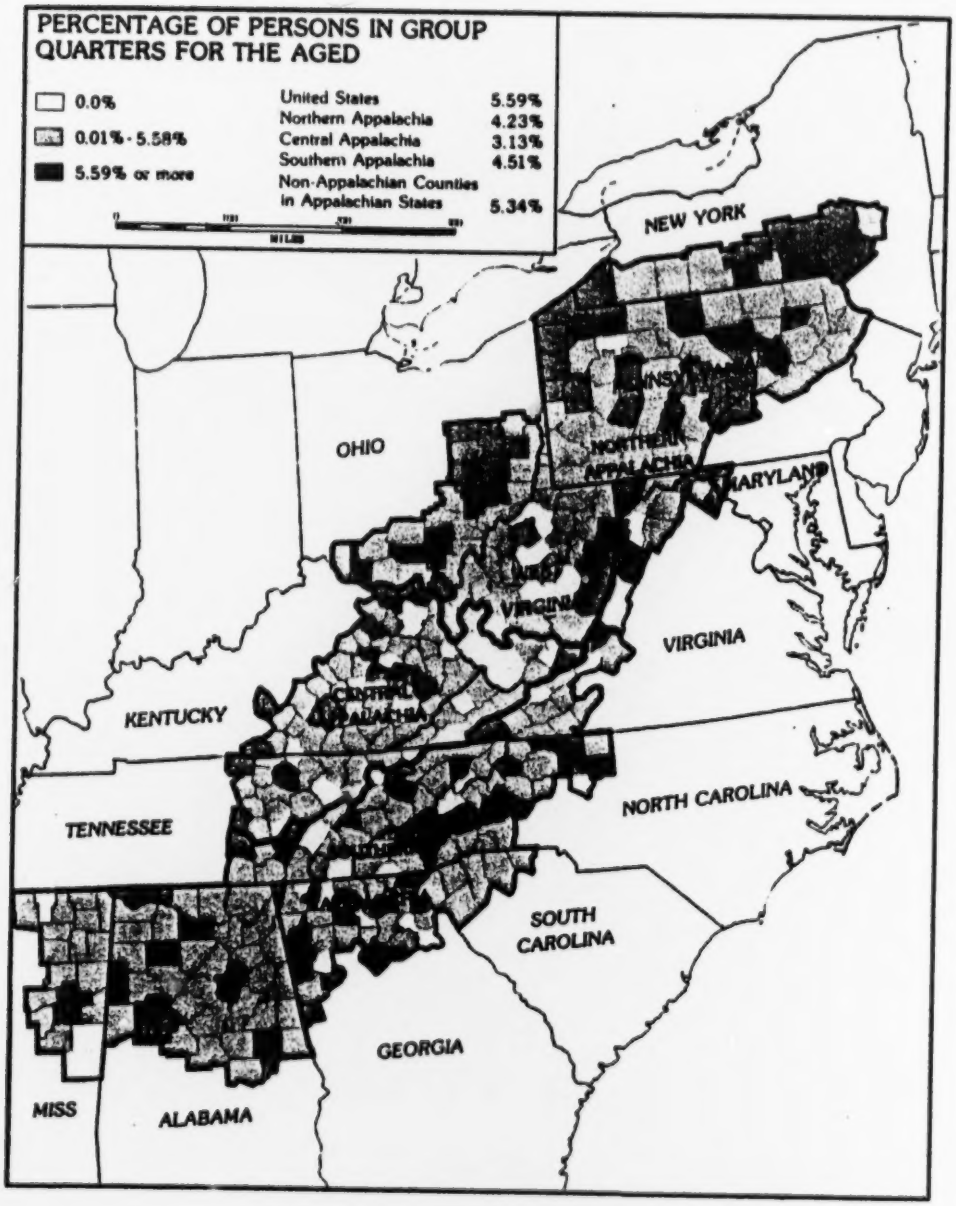
Two refinements of the overall pattern are apparent when the data is interpreted on a more local scale. First, there is a contrast between more mountainous counties of the Blue Ridge and Cumberland plateau which have high percentages of elderly households without telephones and counties within valley areas of the region that are better served. Second, counties having significant urban populations tend to have lower percentages of elderly households without a telephone.

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS FOR THE AGED

1980

Figure 8 presents information on persons living in group quarters for the aged. Some explanation of these data is merited. The data were compiled by calculating persons under care in nursing, convalescent and rest homes for the aged and dependent, as a percentage of the elderly population (persons 65 and older) for each county. The data excludes residents of mental hospitals, correctional institutions, hospitals, chronic disease wards and religious group quarters. While the great majority of residents in homes for the aged are older persons, some non-elderly individuals who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes and hence are incorporated in the analysis. It should be noted that the effect of these individuals is to increase the apparent percentage of

Figure 8 Percentage of Persons in Group Quarters for The Aged



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old people residing in group quarters for the elderly. Given this conservative bias in the data, the relatively low percentages of elderly persons residing in group quarters for the aged is significant.

The low percentage of the elderly population residing in group quarters for the aged belies a prevalent public image of an enfeebled elderly population wiling away final years in institutions. In fact, only one in five elderly people ever spends time in such a setting (Kastenbaum and Candy, 1973).

In Appalachia percentages of persons residing in group quarters are consistently lower than the national figure. Indeed, 51 counties in the region contain no group quarters for the aged and hence have 0% of their resident population living in such settings. This observation may be somewhat deceptive because many elderly people are obliged to relocate away from their homes, often to an urban center in an adjacent county, when institutionalization becomes necessary.

Although the percentage of elderly living in group quarters is lower than the national figure in all three major regions of Appalachia, there is considerable variation both between and within these regions. Northern Appalachia can be divided into two sub-regions. Clusters of counties in the northern portion of the region have percentages residing in group quarters that are higher than the national figure (particularly in New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania). In sharp contrast, only 6 of the 46 counties of West Virginia that fall in Northern Appalachia have percentages of their elderly population residing in group quarters above the national figure. Southern Appalachia reveals a highly variagated pattern, with counties having high percentages of elderly in group quarters interspersed with counties with modest percentages and, particularly in north Georgia and southeastern Tennessee, with counties completely lacking in group quarters for the elderly. Western North Carolina

is the only locality with a significant cluster of counties having high percentages living in group quarters for the elderly. As with many of the statistics presented in this report, Central Appalachia emerges as severly disadvantaged with respect to the availability of group quarters for the elderly. Only 3.13% of the region's elderly population is found in such settings. A significant cluster of counties in the coalfield region have no group quarters for the elderly.

It is necessary to exercise caution in interpreting these data. On the one hand, one might conclude that many portions of the region particularly in the central rural mountainous core are seriously underserved in terms of the availability of long term care facilaities. On the other hand, it could be argued that the low percentages residing in group quarters for the elderly is testimony to the resilience and strength of the Appalachian family and to the high value placed upon "taking care of our own" in this environment. The correct interpretation probably involves a combination of the two explanations.

SOME CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

The maps and charts presented in this report indicate that in terms of several key indicators of well-being, poverty levels, public transportation disability and access to a telephone, the elderly of Appalachia are "objectively" worse off than their peers in the remainder of the United States. The data reveal considerable spatial variation within the region. The elderly of Northern Appalachian live under circumstances that are slightly better than the nation as a whole with regard to poverty levels, transportation disability and access to a telephone. In contrast, Southern Appalachia is characterized by rates of elderly poverty and transportation disability far higher than the national figure and by a far higher percentage of elderly households lacking a

telephone. However, the disadvantage of Southern Appalachia pales beside that experienced in Central Appalachia where more than one in four elderly persons lives on an income below the poverty level, where more than one in five has a public transportation disability and where more than 13 percent of elderly households lack a telephone. The problems become even more severe when it is acknowledged that many elderly in the region experience the "multiple jeopardy" of all three indices of disadvantage.

The impact of the extreme disadvantage of Central Appalachia is further exacerbated, for those affected, by the relatively low numbers and percentages of the population that are elderly and by the high degree of geographical dispersion of this population, much of which is located in isolated and mountainous communities. Under such circumstances, the provision of appropriate supportive intervention is extremely difficult as population thresholds are frequently too low to economically justify providing a service and the remote location of many of those in need makes access extremely costly.

While it is important to acknowledge the inferior "objective" circumstances of the elderly in many portions of Appalachia, we presently lack knowledge about the way in which patterns of disadvantage translate into the life experience of individuals. The limited number of studies that have probed the life experience of Appalachian elderly populations have suggested that there may be features of Appalachian family organization, culture and lifestyle that ameliorate and perhaps even compensate for of objective disadvantage (see, for example, Lozier and Althouse, 1974, 1975; Rowles, 1980, 1983). It is clearly necessary to avoid the danger of romanticizing and using the findings of such studies as a justification for inaction. On the other hand such studies and recent more popular writings (Eldridge, 1985), reveal how important it will be to provide support to the disadvantaged elderly of Appalachia in a manner consonant with the values and mores of Appalachian culture. A history of

mistrust of beneficent "outsiders" (see, for example, Anglin, 1983), is in part a reflection of an awareness that much of what is good about the experience of growing old in the hills may be jeopardized by attempts to intervene which improve the objective circumstances of Appalachia's elderly at the cost of their identity and culture.

This dilemma is perhaps best illustrated in terms of the data presented on the percentage of Appalachia's elderly population residing in group quarters for the aged. From one perspective, the data may be viewed as clearly revealing that most of the region is severely disadvantaged in terms of the availability of long term care facilities. But such a perspective assumes that the need for long term care facilities within Appalachia is the same as for the nation as a whole. Such a view does not acknowledge that the culture of Appalachia may be such that the institutional alternative is of less importance due to the availability of viable community based informal support systems. Thus, in conclusion, it is important to emphasize that the interpretation of the data within this report should be tempered by an acknowledgement of the critical need to attempt to understand what it means in terms of the experience of those who grow old in Appalachia.

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APPENDIX I

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPALACHIA'S ELDERLY POPULATION

ELDERLY POPULATION

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
UNITED STATES	11.3	4.4	148.5	181.3	228.3	8.1	14.8	14.9	5.0	5.6
BY APPALACHIAN SUB-REGION STATUS										
ARC SUB-REGION:										
CENTRAL	11.2	4.1	133.4	151.3	178.1	3.3	27.8	21.0	13.3	3.1
NORTHERN	13.0	5.0	147.1	178.4	218.8	2.4	13.6	14.0	4.6	4.2
SOUTHERN	11.2	4.1	150.4	181.4	226.3	11.8	25.9	18.6	8.8	4.5
NON-APPALACHIA*	10.9	4.2	156.8	194.7	243.3	14.2	16.4	16.4	5.8	5.3
APPALACHIAN COUNTIES										
ALABAMA*	11.3	4.2	151.8	182.1	238.1	23.7	28.4	20.2	10.3	4.3
BIBB	13.1	5.4	143.3	129.2	139.0	21.8	28.2	18.5	10.9	4.7
BLOUNT	11.9	4.2	125.2	142.4	228.6	2.3	37.8	23.4	13.5	2.2
CALHOUN	9.7	3.4	154.3	196.8	300.6	15.2	24.8	19.6	7.7	4.0
CHAMBERS	14.6	5.3	159.8	194.5	333.7	24.5	26.7	17.9	12.4	3.7
CHEROKEE	12.4	4.4	132.6	137.8	189.4	6.2	34.6	22.1	14.4	2.1
CHILTON	13.0	4.6	144.6	237.2	240.7	9.8	32.7	16.7	9.2	3.3
CLAY	15.2	6.4	135.1	139.9	138.0	0.0	34.9	19.7	16.5	0.4
CLEBURNE	12.6	5.2	134.4	159.0	142.3	4.0	32.9	24.9	17.8	2.1
COLBERT	11.1	4.0	148.1	179.2	243.8	15.1	22.7	19.1	7.4	4.0
COOSA	13.7	5.7	126.1	136.8	100.0	0.0	32.9	17.1	11.0	2.3
CULLMAN	12.6	4.6	135.9	140.7	140.2	0.8	34.7	16.8	9.1	4.6
DE KALB	13.4	4.6	145.1	182.7	228.2	1.2	37.1	19.8	11.9	3.1
ELMORE	11.3	4.3	147.1	171.2	191.5	19.5	31.7	19.6	13.3	5.3
ETOWAH	12.7	4.4	153.4	188.9	238.1	11.1	26.4	19.1	7.7	5.5
FAYETTE	14.5	5.1	139.6	158.1	206.2	12.1	39.0	13.3	16.5	3.9
FRANKLIN	13.6	5.2	148.1	169.6	162.4	3.3	30.2	14.9	13.9	5.3
JACKSON	10.0	3.6	140.9	161.3	169.9	4.4	34.1	17.9	12.2	3.1
JEFFERSON	12.1	4.7	164.6	198.5	266.4	32.1	18.6	20.6	4.1	4.6
LAMAR	14.6	5.7	133.6	147.8	116.0	9.9	34.4	15.8	16.6	8.4
LAUDERDALE	10.8	4.0	151.9	203.8	263.7	9.6	25.3	18.3	6.8	6.0
LAWRENCE	10.9	4.3	137.9	149.6	250.7	17.1	41.0	23.7	12.5	3.8
LIMESTONE	10.7	3.8	145.2	171.8	214.9	14.0	35.7	17.7	11.7	4.6
MADISON	7.2	2.6	151.0	180.6	280.8	15.7	22.4	18.8	6.8	3.8
MARION	13.5	4.7	135.8	180.3	183.3	2.0	35.4	17.0	11.2	3.0
MARSHALL	12.1	4.3	144.4	145.9	255.7	1.5	34.9	16.6	7.6	3.8
MORGAN	10.0	3.5	150.3	151.5	224.4	10.3	27.7	21.6	7.1	6.2
PICKENS	14.4	5.5	142.8	168.4	168.6	37.3	39.6	22.2	13.7	5.1
RANDOLPH	15.1	5.6	151.8	174.6	255.8	18.0	38.0	20.1	13.9	4.8
ST. CLAIR	10.1	3.4	134.2	180.5	147.8	9.8	23.7	17.8	10.3	6.6
SHELBY	8.0	2.9	135.7	171.3	202.8	12.5	26.8	24.8	8.5	4.2
TALLADEGA	11.0	3.7	148.6	183.1	388.4	22.7	32.0	18.7	10.0	3.2
TALLAPOOSA	13.9	4.7	143.5	150.2	159.1	21.0	28.7	20.8	13.2	7.2
TUSCALOOSA	9.7	3.7	150.8	175.2	184.0	26.5	27.9	18.6	10.0	6.5
WALKER	12.6	4.8	147.1	171.2	199.6	7.8	25.3	21.3	11.1	3.6
WINSTON	11.5	3.7	138.0	191.4	246.8	0.0	34.0	19.7	18.1	7.7

ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
GEORGIA*	9.4	3.4	162.7	211.1	278.5	22.0	25.7	19.7	9.4	5.7
BANKS	11.5	3.6	126.4	168.6	181.3	0.0	26.4	17.7	8.9	0.0
BARROW	11.6	4.7	177.3	217.3	377.1	10.5	33.0	14.2	13.2	5.8
BARTOW	9.8	3.2	156.8	230.5	231.0	11.2	27.4	20.7	7.7	3.3
CARROLL	10.4	4.0	150.9	191.6	207.5	10.3	23.1	19.2	9.3	5.1
CATOOSA	8.3	2.9	145.3	154.1	247.1	1.4	25.1	19.1	3.6	0.0
CHATTOOGA	12.5	3.9	143.6	178.9	371.4	6.8	26.4	18.7	9.9	4.2
CHEROKEE	7.9	3.2	145.4	191.8	268.1	3.1	26.9	22.2	7.8	5.5
DADE	8.6	3.4	132.8	223.4	384.6	2.1	30.7	25.8	9.5	6.3
DAWSON	10.6	4.8	126.0	116.0	.	0.0	38.3	28.6	19.7	0.0
DOUGLAS	6.3	2.3	150.5	224.0	309.0	5.7	19.7	27.6	5.7	7.0
FANNIN	15.1	6.4	135.4	149.5	173.0	0.1	37.4	26.8	14.0	4.9
FLOYD	11.9	4.0	167.4	235.7	252.0	11.0	22.9	20.8	6.6	5.7
FORSYTH	8.4	2.7	133.9	177.9	276.5	0.0	27.3	18.5	8.1	2.5
FRANKLIN	13.4	4.6	150.0	173.5	232.5	6.1	40.3	14.4	15.9	2.1
GILMER	13.1	4.6	128.7	158.7	410.0	0.0	36.2	18.2	12.5	6.1
GORDON	8.8	3.5	153.8	204.3	477.1	4.9	31.8	19.4	12.9	3.3
GWINNETT	5.1	1.8	158.8	210.3	339.9	3.3	19.7	16.6	4.9	5.6
HABERSHAM	10.9	3.9	141.3	168.7	251.1	3.0	25.2	17.4	11.1	4.7
HALL	10.0	3.8	153.9	213.5	341.5	6.0	21.9	19.1	9.4	4.3
HARALSON	12.5	4.4	155.4	147.4	206.5	5.7	29.8	13.5	11.6	10.2
HEARD	12.7	4.7	128.5	172.3	145.8	11.3	33.2	13.4	16.3	7.9
JACKSON	11.2	4.1	155.8	218.2	172.1	6.3	26.5	19.5	9.6	4.4
LUMPKIN	9.8	3.5	139.2	223.5	633.3	0.5	39.1	18.8	12.1	11.5
MADISON	9.9	2.4	145.5	149.4	610.0	9.0	33.8	21.5	8.7	0.0
MURRAY	7.7	2.5	132.8	166.5	54.3	0.0	27.1	15.0	15.2	0.0
PAULDING	8.8	3.1	137.8	133.3	137.8	5.0	29.4	28.2	10.9	0.0
PICKENS	13.1	5.1	145.6	163.8	155.6	3.6	32.2	15.9	16.0	6.2
POLK	13.1	4.6	163.0	187.0	220.0	11.7	29.4	12.8	9.0	7.0
RABUN	14.9	6.1	127.8	160.7	222.2	0.6	28.5	13.7	17.0	7.7
STEPHENS	12.8	4.5	159.9	179.1	173.1	8.7	33.8	17.3	14.9	6.8
TOWNS	16.9	6.4	110.4	139.7	172.7	0.0	32.8	12.5	9.3	3.4
UNION	15.2	5.8	123.3	189.6	214.3	0.0	35.9	10.9	11.4	4.5
WALKER	10.9	3.7	142.1	187.6	213.4	3.2	24.8	21.7	9.5	4.8
WHITE	13.0	4.8	133.5	160.2	351.9	3.0	37.0	14.2	11.0	11.3
WHITFIELD	8.6	3.3	157.3	192.0	282.8	4.2	24.3	17.3	7.7	6.0
KENTUCKY*	11.2	4.3	145.0	172.7	215.1	6.1	23.3	18.3	8.7	5.8
ADAIR	15.1	5.4	127.3	163.9	120.0	3.4	35.9	13.3	16.2	4.9
BATH	14.0	5.4	128.4	136.2	128.6	0.0	37.7	20.5	17.1	8.7
BELL	11.7	4.5	143.3	177.9	131.0	2.8	25.5	22.5	15.4	4.9
BOYD	11.9	4.4	150.2	148.0	152.8	1.4	17.3	17.6	4.6	3.4
BREATHITT	10.1	3.3	115.4	110.4	84.3	0.0	34.9	28.0	34.3	6.6
CARTER	11.0	3.7	118.9	112.6	189.1	0.0	32.5	20.9	14.7	0.0
CASEY	13.4	5.0	119.6	105.5	72.3	0.8	43.5	16.5	19.1	1.1
CLARK	10.4	4.2	153.8	191.3	403.7	8.9	24.1	22.3	7.9	5.4
CLAY	9.5	4.0	115.0	109.5	133.9	1.2	36.2	24.0	32.3	4.1
CLINTON	14.1	4.6	122.3	147.1	377.8	0.0	42.2	20.9	18.7	0.0
CUMBERLAND	15.7	5.7	118.1	139.1	161.0	2.5	38.0	12.1	19.0	5.1
ELLIOTT	11.0	3.3	108.2	192.3	189.2	0.0	33.0	13.5	10.1	0.0

ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
KENTUCKY Contd.										
ESTILL	13.5	5.7	142.8	154.0	137.8	0.0	34.3	22.4	17.0	5.1
FLEMING	14.2	5.2	127.4	194.5	175.0	2.3	35.9	18.2	13.8	4.6
FLOYD	10.0	3.3	129.9	169.3	134.5	0.9	22.4	25.4	16.5	3.5
GARRARD	14.1	4.7	128.9	201.8	275.0	5.6	25.0	13.1	11.1	4.3
GREEN	15.5	5.0	136.3	174.4	293.8	0.0	35.1	24.7	10.5	6.8
GREENUP	8.9	3.4	134.9	175.7	231.3	0.7	20.2	19.4	8.6	6.3
HARLAN	11.0	3.9	144.9	202.2	391.5	8.3	22.5	21.6	9.9	2.7
JACKSON	12.4	4.8	104.8	108.0	130.5	0.0	48.1	30.5	21.1	0.0
JOHNSON	11.3	4.1	133.7	113.9	179.7	0.0	26.7	23.1	10.5	4.6
KNOTT	9.4	3.9	118.4	115.2	170.5	0.0	34.5	26.1	19.2	8.3
KNOX	11.8	4.2	133.1	148.6	176.5	2.1	33.3	22.6	23.3	3.0
LAUREL	10.8	4.1	126.7	135.3	134.4	0.3	30.0	18.3	12.8	5.0
LAWRENCE	13.0	4.8	121.8	124.3	117.4	1.0	32.1	30.2	10.0	5.6
LEE	15.4	7.0	127.5	154.9	218.2	0.0	27.5	32.9	19.2	8.2
LESLIE	7.6	2.4	108.3	123.5	130.8	0.0	34.4	24.5	38.1	0.0
LETCHER	10.2	3.7	127.7	144.6	110.5	1.5	21.6	27.1	12.5	1.5
LEWIS	11.0	3.4	105.0	126.7	101.6	0.7	33.5	18.9	20.6	5.8
LINCOLN	13.2	5.1	117.1	125.3	145.3	7.0	36.1	18.3	17.4	3.7
MCCREARY	10.3	3.7	124.2	73.7	88.2	0.6	33.6	20.2	18.9	3.0
MADISON	9.0	3.9	147.5	170.2	237.8	7.4	27.0	18.5	7.8	5.0
MAGOFFIN	8.8	3.5	119.3	180.8	211.8	0.0	48.4	32.8	16.3	4.9
MARTIN	7.5	2.9	116.3	117.0	114.3	0.0	32.9	27.4	24.9	0.0
MENIFEE	11.1	4.1	103.8	107.8	107.4	0.0	31.9	13.3	9.0	0.0
MONROE	15.0	5.6	123.1	133.6	151.8	2.4	46.2	30.8	14.2	5.7
MONTGOMERY	10.5	4.3	140.5	163.9	153.6	8.2	30.1	17.3	9.1	3.2
MORGAN	12.0	4.8	112.2	130.2	207.7	0.0	38.9	21.8	12.2	4.0
OWSLEY	13.8	5.1	103.1	101.4	45.8	0.0	40.1	15.6	17.8	0.0
PERRY	9.5	3.8	138.2	146.6	212.8	2.0	26.2	31.6	16.5	4.3
PIKE	8.3	2.8	131.7	126.7	118.6	0.9	23.9	24.3	14.9	1.5
POWELL	10.0	4.2	117.8	88.3	122.9	1.4	32.2	28.9	19.0	7.5
PULASKI	12.6	5.0	132.1	147.6	193.4	1.6	31.2	19.6	11.0	6.8
ROCKCASTLE	12.8	4.8	120.2	133.6	251.4	0.0	43.5	23.7	25.5	2.3
ROWAN	9.3	3.8	137.0	187.4	422.7	0.0	31.8	21.1	13.4	5.0
RUSSELL	14.7	5.6	129.6	174.3	122.4	0.0	43.3	19.2	16.2	4.5
WAYNE	12.6	4.9	117.7	114.1	116.7	0.0	40.6	19.1	17.5	5.1
WHITLEY	12.3	5.1	154.2	148.2	291.5	0.6	30.4	18.8	14.7	2.6
WOLFE	12.3	6.0	117.1	91.9	260.0	0.0	46.8	37.0	19.9	0.0
MARYLAND*	9.4	3.5	155.1	201.2	264.4	14.5	12.7	16.5	3.6	5.0
ALLEGANY	15.3	6.1	158.3	181.7	282.6	0.7	13.8	13.2	4.7	4.2
GARRETT	11.9	4.7	128.2	172.5	359.7	0.4	25.1	13.7	7.9	10.4
WASHINGTON	11.9	4.5	149.5	191.1	187.3	1.9	15.8	12.7	5.3	8.0
MISSISSIPPI*	11.5	4.3	148.3	175.8	218.2	31.4	34.3	22.0	14.1	4 4
ALCORN	12.6	4.9	150.2	177.4	315.4	10.6	38.3	19.0	13.2	3.4
BENTON	14.2	4.6	128.3	126.7	75.9	27.6	32.7	15.2	17.4	0.0
CHICKASAW	13.2	4.7	154.7	186.0	294.4	27.5	37.2	18.3	14.0	2.8
CHOCTAW	15.3	6.0	137.7	161.8	174.2	22.7	43.3	21.9	11.4	2.3
CLAY	11.8	4.3	154.1	188.4	237.5	40.8	37.6	20.0	14.7	7.1

ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
MISSISSIPPI Contd.										
ITAWAMBA	13.6	4.8	134.9	181.0	208.6	6.4	36.2	25.1	14.1	4.6
KEMPER	15.5	5.9	132.8	145.5	203.9	45.6	43.8	20.8	20.1	0.0
LEE	10.9	4.0	155.7	209.6	393.0	17.5	31.2	17.0	10.2	1.7
LOWNDES	9.3	3.7	184.9	192.7	185.2	34.8	32.8	20.6	10.8	3.4
MARSHALL	10.3	4.0	138.3	207.3	246.2	52.4	39.3	20.1	19.5	4.4
MONROE	12.9	5.1	150.7	172.7	271.8	26.2	37.1	20.4	15.2	5.1
NOXUBEE	13.6	4.8	130.8	182.3	102.7	56.0	38.3	19.0	18.9	0.0
OKTIBBEHA	8.1	3.4	149.7	145.2	132.2	38.7	38.8	20.9	11.4	8.0
PONTOTOC	14.2	6.0	139.1	156.6	125.0	12.8	39.0	27.5	14.0	2.7
PRENTISS	13.5	4.9	143.7	153.1	125.0	6.9	44.3	23.0	19.4	3.1
TIPPAH	15.0	5.8	137.8	168.7	168.1	12.9	45.3	16.8	14.1	4.3
TISHOMINGO	13.6	5.6	129.5	151.5	143.2	4.3	37.3	31.6	15.6	0.5
UNION	14.7	6.1	135.4	143.4	282.0	12.1	39.0	16.8	12.3	2.6
WEBSTER	17.6	6.9	141.5	184.9	161.5	14.1	38.3	25.2	13.5	4.9
WINSTON	15.1	5.6	130.1	167.6	125.0	29.9	35.6	25.7	9.5	3.8
NEW YORK*	12.3	4.9	157.3	190.6	232.2	7.5	11.8	14.8	4.6	5.3
ALLEGANY	11.6	4.8	138.8	163.0	243.1	0.1	12.2	15.2	5.3	2.6
BROOME	12.9	5.4	157.3	209.8	290.9	0.7	8.6	12.6	4.1	6.6
CATTARAUGUS	12.6	5.3	146.0	167.3	230.2	0.4	17.3	11.3	5.0	4.4
CHAUTAUQUA	14.2	5.7	148.4	184.6	226.0	0.6	9.4	10.5	3.0	6.2
CHEMUNG	12.8	5.3	161.9	207.9	260.2	1.7	10.3	11.7	5.0	8.1
CHENANGO	12.5	5.1	140.1	190.9	265.3	0.4	13.2	12.1	4.7	7.3
CORTLAND	11.1	4.6	158.8	193.8	245.8	0.0	12.0	12.3	3.9	6.7
DELAWARE	14.7	6.3	137.4	166.8	222.8	0.2	13.3	12.8	4.5	5.8
OTSEGO	14.4	6.1	143.3	170.2	311.2	0.2	11.2	10.5	5.9	6.2
SCHOHARIE	13.0	5.7	137.0	153.3	267.0	0.2	13.3	11.0	3.9	5.5
SCHUYLER	12.4	5.0	129.5	157.4	176.3	1.0	13.3	12.3	6.6	6.6
STEUBEN	12.8	5.2	135.7	158.4	227.5	1.0	13.3	14.1	4.2	3.2
TIOGA	9.3	3.8	144.2	187.1	244.4	0.6	13.3	10.8	3.6	3.5
TOMPKINS	8.3	3.4	155.2	183.1	160.1	2.4	9.3	10.9	2.6	6.9
NORTH CAROLINA*	10.2	3.6	156.1	194.7	231.9	18.6	23.9	17.8	8.5	4.9
ALEXANDER	9.0	3.5	139.6	188.8	564.3	5.9	26.3	16.9	8.5	2.9
ALLEGHANY	15.1	6.8	136.1	141.9	139.1	3.0	36.8	15.0	6.7	6.9
ASHE	14.4	5.8	137.3	147.7	173.4	0.4	41.2	28.2	10.1	2.4
AVERY	11.2	4.1	134.4	168.8	255.9	0.4	30.4	22.9	5.3	1.2
BUNCOMBE	13.7	5.4	159.1	212.6	298.9	8.5	22.0	18.9	6.1	5.7
BURKE	10.0	3.4	149.7	179.1	248.1	7.1	22.8	16.3	8.1	5.8
CALDWELL	9.4	2.8	149.2	164.8	298.7	5.3	24.0	13.7	8.6	4.8
CHEROKEE	15.1	5.8	132.0	153.0	131.7	2.7	31.9	16.1	15.2	4.4
CLAY	16.5	7.8	106.0	123.2	71.2	0.0	35.2	9.8	12.0	0.0
DAVIE	10.2	3.8	143.2	162.4	180.0	10.0	24.5	15.4	8.5	0.5
FORSYTH	10.2	3.9	169.4	223.6	312.7	21.8	19.2	17.4	5.0	7.1
GRAHAM	12.6	5.1	108.8	101.1	113.8	0.0	30.7	23.7	19.7	0.0
HAYWOOD	13.5	5.4	138.1	165.4	175.7	1.4	23.7	16.6	5.4	6.9
HENDERSON	17.7	6.5	138.6	155.7	164.3	2.4	15.5	14.3	3.4	4.0
JACKSON	10.9	4.8	131.4	147.7	210.8	1.5	29.1	19.8	14.6	6.3
MCDOWELL	11.6	4.4	145.5	168.9	160.5	4.5	26.4	13.6	13.6	9.3

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ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
NORTH CAROLINA Contd.										
MACON	18.2	6.0	118.3	122.4	275.8	0.8	28.7	14.9	11.5	0.5
MADISON	14.4	6.1	131.3	168.5	254.2	0.5	40.8	23.1	16.4	0.7
MITCHELL	14.9	5.6	144.1	140.5	106.2	0.6	28.6	21.2	14.4	0.2
POLK	20.5	7.7	145.1	158.3	234.5	6.7	15.7	15.8	5.8	5.4
RUTHERFORD	13.4	4.8	156.5	195.5	233.1	8.8	25.9	13.1	8.1	5.3
STOKES	9.9	3.8	143.1	168.8	123.7	5.1	29.7	18.4	13.0	2.9
SURRY	12.4	4.5	158.4	202.0	153.2	4.3	25.5	13.7	9.0	5.8
SWAIN	14.5	5.8	135.9	143.5	164.8	0.0	33.6	16.0	14.3	10.5
TRANSYLVANIA	12.7	4.5	130.5	107.7	242.0	4.3	23.7	15.5	5.3	3.0
WATAUGA	9.6	4.0	136.3	140.8	115.7	1.6	31.0	17.4	8.5	6.3
WILKES	10.4	3.6	146.6	160.1	184.1	5.0	35.2	18.8	14.3	4.2
YADKIN	12.4	4.9	137.4	162.8	141.9	4.0	31.3	15.8	9.5	5.6
YANCEY	14.1	5.2	129.9	169.6	320.0	0.6	36.6	16.0	17.6	1.3
OHIO*	10.8	4.3	153.4	190.3	235.7	7.2	12.6	14.8	3.7	8.1
ADAMS	12.8	5.2	117.1	137.9	147.0	0.0	32.4	18.8	19.1	2.6
ATHENS	9.6	3.6	143.5	161.5	187.3	1.6	17.2	16.9	10.3	3.7
BELMONT	14.1	5.2	144.3	166.3	197.8	1.6	15.0	17.4	4.3	2.9
BROWN	12.2	5.1	131.3	169.4	232.5	1.5	22.7	16.7	10.4	7.8
CARROLL	10.5	4.4	116.9	121.7	112.8	0.9	16.2	9.6	8.5	4.1
CLERMONT	7.0	2.6	140.2	178.3	288.3	0.7	15.1	16.0	4.5	5.2
COSHOCTON	12.5	4.9	140.5	188.8	442.3	1.2	15.0	13.5	8.1	8.6
GALLIA	11.8	4.4	129.1	132.9	142.2	4.4	25.8	13.5	5.0	2.9
GUERNSEY	13.7	5.8	147.4	173.3	183.8	0.2	18.9	13.4	8.9	5.9
HARRISON	13.8	5.5	135.0	190.7	232.9	1.9	14.8	16.9	8.6	10.8
HIGHLAND	14.1	6.0	134.3	149.3	200.0	1.1	19.2	15.6	11.0	4.3
HOCKING	12.1	4.7	130.9	163.2	226.7	0.5	16.7	12.6	11.0	4.5
HOLMES	10.1	4.2	140.4	181.0	164.7	0.0	26.0	11.4	26.3	28.4
JACKSON	12.9	5.3	143.7	174.0	328.6	0.5	22.1	16.8	9.5	6.0
JEFFERSON	12.8	4.6	138.5	160.4	191.3	4.3	13.2	12.4	4.5	4.2
LAWRENCE	11.0	4.2	137.7	162.2	272.0	3.5	21.0	16.9	8.8	5.9
MEIGS	12.9	5.1	130.3	162.9	395.7	2.2	24.9	17.5	12.0	1.8
MONROE	13.2	5.2	130.0	154.5	268.7	0.0	26.6	10.0	3.4	3.1
MORGAN	14.3	6.2	124.8	149.7	182.1	2.5	20.4	12.9	7.7	10.0
MUSKINGUM	12.2	5.0	157.2	175.8	217.9	3.5	13.8	13.9	3.8	6.6
NOBLE	14.9	5.7	135.2	175.4	180.6	0.0	27.9	11.1	6.7	6.8
PERRY	11.6	4.8	144.1	181.3	183.6	0.5	18.8	17.4	7.7	1.9
PIKE	13.0	5.5	134.8	144.8	142.1	1.1	24.0	15.2	14.8	10.3
ROSS	11.2	4.4	127.0	153.1	213.3	3.8	17.8	15.3	7.4	5.1
SCIOTO	13.2	5.3	150.3	172.3	206.9	1.5	19.8	16.9	8.0	5.4
TUSCARAWAS	12.8	5.4	144.8	163.7	217.6	0.7	13.6	10.2	5.7	7.1
VINTON	12.4	4.9	119.2	153.1	333.3	0.0	23.9	17.3	12.7	8.7
WASHINGTON	11.1	4.8	144.0	179.0	180.8	0.9	18.1	14.8	8.6	5.5
PENNSYLVANIA*	12.8	4.8	152.8	188.3	231.2	8.2	11.8	14.3	3.3	4.7
ALLEGHENY	13.8	5.1	155.9	185.5	221.8	7.8	10.1	15.0	2.4	2.1
ARMSTRONG	14.3	5.5	135.7	164.8	181.8	1.2	13.6	13.3	4.4	3.3
BEAVER	11.8	4.0	134.8	162.4	181.0	4.3	9.7	12.8	2.1	4.0

ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
PENNSYLVANIA Contd.										
BEDFORD	12.6	4.7	133.2	169.3	184.4	0.4	20.3	13.1	6.2	4.2
BLAIR	14.3	5.8	161.8	210.7	242.5	0.6	12.2	12.7	2.6	6.8
BRADFORD	12.2	5.2	140.8	180.8	248.8	0.4	18.2	13.8	4.5	5.6
BUTLER	10.7	4.1	141.4	187.4	238.6	0.7	10.8	13.4	2.9	7.9
CAMBRIA	13.7	4.9	145.3	178.5	192.1	1.2	10.6	11.7	5.2	4.0
CAMERON	14.3	4.8	147.5	404.7	945.5	0.0	9.8	5.2	4.1	4.0
CARBON	15.6	5.6	146.8	176.9	230.1	0.0	9.9	15.6	3.5	3.6
CENTRE	7.6	2.8	147.6	178.2	285.0	0.3	10.5	10.2	2.8	6.0
CLARION	11.7	5.0	135.6	168.6	221.0	0.1	13.2	11.3	3.7	4.2
CLEARFIELD	13.1	4.9	138.6	163.0	170.9	0.7	14.2	11.2	4.2	4.7
CLINTON	12.1	4.5	134.3	165.8	215.1	0.0	12.8	14.3	3.6	3.5
COLUMBIA	13.3	5.1	144.4	175.2	219.9	0.0	12.9	13.4	3.4	5.8
CRAWFORD	12.9	5.0	139.9	170.7	258.1	1.0	14.2	10.5	3.3	7.9
ELK	12.4	4.5	136.4	174.8	148.4	0.0	10.1	10.2	2.8	5.3
ERIE	10.9	4.0	149.5	187.6	197.5	2.0	10.5	12.6	4.2	6.5
FAYETTE	14.2	5.3	143.1	166.9	178.0	3.2	17.0	15.4	4.6	2.3
FOREST	16.6	5.2	93.6	133.8	229.4	0.0	11.8	9.5	5.2	0.0
FULTON	11.3	4.2	126.6	126.8	181.1	0.6	21.1	20.1	9.2	3.1
GREENE	13.8	5.5	136.3	154.8	199.3	0.9	16.9	13.2	4.[illegible]	2.6
HUNTINGDON	12.4	4.9	143.7	165.3	221.8	0.5	15.5	9.7	4	2.4
INDIANA	11.0	4.1	135.1	176.9	194.0	0.3	14.7	16.0	3.[illegible]	6.2
JEFFERSON	14.6	5.9	140.3	149.0	178.8	0.1	15.9	13.4	4.5	5.8
JUNIATA	12.6	5.2	147.1	189.3	233.3	0.0	15.7	10.3	6.2	8.9
LACKAWANNA	16.3	5.8	168.6	219.6	277.3	0.2	10.7	14.1	3.1	3.7
LAWRENCE	13.4	5.1	147.5	176.4	203.3	1.4	11.1	11.4	3.2	5.6
LUZERNE	16.4	5.7	167.3	214.1	283.1	0.2	11.2	14.4	3.2	3.4
LYCOMING	12.8	5.3	150.7	182.0	233.8	0.9	12.4	11.9	3.3	6.1
MCKEAN	15.3	6.0	141.0	159.5	228.8	0.0	10.9	10.5	2.2	4.7
MERCER	13.0	5.3	143.5	180.9	240.9	2.9	9.6	12.2	2.9	6.4
MIFFLIN	13.5	5.0	157.8	197.7	210.0	0.1	14.5	10.1	3.7	5.9
MONROE	13.0	4.4	136.4	157.7	289.2	0.2	10.4	7.8	5.4	4.6
MONTOUR	16.1	6.6	174.2	230.7	233.8	0.0	17.1	10.4	4.2	12.0
NORTHUMBERLAND	16.1	5.9	156.8	181.8	258.1	0.1	15.7	12.9	4.2	4.0
PERRY	10.4	4.0	127.0	179.5	181.7	0.0	12.7	12.8	7.1	5.8
PIKE	18.0	6.3	122.6	155.5	209.0	0.1	9.6	9.6	2.6	2.2
POTTER	13.0	5.4	132.3	160.5	178.7	0.3	19.4	18.0	4.5	5.7
SCHUYLKILL	16.8	5.7	154.7	178.0	214.2	0.2	13.8	15.9	5.2	3.0
SNYDER	10.6	3.9	136.3	162.4	211.7	0.0	13.5	9.2	4.5	6.7
SOMERSET	13.3	5.2	140.4	176.7	271.0	0.2	15.8	15.7	6.4	4.4
SULLIVAN	16.3	6.4	125.2	144.0	226.7	0.0	12.8	9.2	10.9	5.4
SUSQUEHANNA	13.0	4.9	132.4	175.8	268.4	0.0	14.2	13.9	5.4	3.1
TIOGA	12.0	4.8	136.0	188.9	208.1	0.1	16.6	13.2	4.7	5.4
UNION	10.7	4.8	152.2	177.8	367.0	0.0	12.7	9.8	2.5	11.5
VENANGO	12.5	5.0	146.8	175.4	181.7	0.6	12.2	12.9	4.7	4.4
WARREN	13.6	5.2	135.9	179.8	393.5	0.0	9.8	10.8	3.6	6.2
WASHINGTON	13.2	4.8	140.1	162.3	201.1	3.3	10.8	13.5	2.2	3.3
WAYNE	15.5	6.1	136.9	189.2	285.4	0.0	13.6	12.5	3.2	3.9
WESTMORELAND	12.4	4.6	140.4	173.9	196.7	1.5	11.4	14.5	2.9	2.9
WYOMING	11.2	4.4	140.2	187.3	348.0	0.2	13.7	18.4	5.0	6.2

ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
SOUTH CAROLINA*	9.2	3.1	150.1	205.7	273.1	26.6	25.4	19.1	9.7	4.1
ANDERSON	10.7	3.5	160.6	213.6	313.1	13.7	25.9	19.0	7.5	3.7
CHEROKEE	10.5	3.5	172.4	239.7	178.6	15.5	22.5	17.5	10.4	3.7
GREENVILLE	9.5	3.3	167.5	215.9	292.0	13.8	22.4	19.0	6.7	4.3
OCONEE	10.8	3.5	141.8	205.9	284.0	9.4	26.9	18.5	9.2	2.5
PICKENS	8.9	3.1	150.4	178.4	268.1	8.0	19.1	13.5	7.0	5.5
SPARTANBURG	10.6	3.6	161.4	196.7	231.6	16.7	22.1	19.8	8.6	4.5
TENNESSEE*	11.3	4.2	149.8	181.5	222.3	13.5	25.1	18.7	7.7	4.3
ANDERSON	11.0	3.6	142.4	196.8	425.2	2.2	18.4	13.9	7.0	4.6
BLEDSOE	11.0	4.1	122.0	172.3	211.1	1.7	32.8	25.8	10.6	11.2
BLOUNT	11.7	4.3	137.8	181.4	265.5	4.0	18.4	15.6	5.3	5.0
BRADLEY	9.0	3.1	144.9	179.5	215.9	3.9	23.5	19.3	7.7	4.3
CAMPBELL	12.8	5.1	138.4	185.6	118.9	0.9	28.8	22.7	12.5	2.2
CANNON	14.2	4.7	138.7	198.1	381.3	1.9	27.2	22.4	16.2	8.1
CARTER	12.5	4.5	145.5	175.2	237.5	1.3	25.4	16.8	10.5	2.8
CLAIBORNE	11.2	4.0	125.1	140.3	140.2	1.3	36.2	23.3	13.7	1.7
CLAY	14.4	6.2	126.1	199.4	354.5	0.0	46.8	24.5	16.5	5.3
COCKE	10.8	3.6	126.0	153.5	167.8	1.3	38.5	22.9	15.8	1.8
COFFEE	11.3	4.5	145.7	173.9	169.4	2.8	26.3	19.1	8.3	6.3
CUMBERLAND	12.8	4.7	128.0	166.7	324.1	0.0	27.6	15.4	13.6	4.6
DE KALB	14.7	5.2	140.3	170.3	125.8	3.1	34.4	17.4	10.7	3.7
FENTRESS	12.3	4.2	115.6	121.5	101.1	0.0	40.7	27.4	20.7	2.7
FRANKLIN	12.1	4.2	141.7	167.3	166.0	6.8	27.1	18.5	8.4	1.9
GRAINGER	11.6	4.2	122.3	153.9	108.9	0.9	39.0	25.7	14.3	8.5
GREENE	11.5	4.2	148.4	203.5	210.7	1.8	30.4	18.8	11.0	5.2
GRUNDY	11.1	4.2	136.8	126.7	261.8	0.0	24.4	17.4	11.8	1.2
HAMBLEN	9.0	3.3	147.0	191.0	188.5	4.2	24.2	16.2	8.8	3.9
HAMILTON	11.2	4.3	167.3	200.5	227.0	18.2	17.6	18.9	4.7	5.3
HANCOCK	13.0	5.0	121.7	109.1	61.1	0.0	56.3	31.7	16.7	0.0
HAWKINS	10.7	3.1	135.4	155.9	127.6	2.8	31.0	21.3	11.4	1.2
JACKSON	15.1	5.0	126.6	131.8	219.0	0.0	43.7	23.0	15.7	2.0
JEFFERSON	11.4	3.7	141.2	140.5	201.2	2.5	28.3	12.4	12.7	7.6
JOHNSON	13.2	5.2	124.3	119.1	95.2	0.3	39.3	14.6	13.4	0.6
KNOX	11.2	4.3	167.3	196.9	260.2	8.5	18.7	17.8	5.2	5.2
LOUDON	13.1	4.9	147.7	204.1	246.8	0.8	24.8	17.8	9.0	7.8
MCMINN	11.9	4.9	145.3	191.1	269.7	3.6	29.6	21.8	8.0	3.6
MACON	13.5	5.6	133.9	135.6	102.4	0.0	39.3	19.8	16.9	6.3
MARION	11.3	3.8	138.5	137.9	92.5	5.8	27.7	14.2	12.5	4.6
MEIGS	9.2	3.2	117.9	101.7	700.0	1.6	41.2	14.5	9.4	0.0
MONROE	11.5	4.0	136.2	197.8	211.8	2.9	28.7	20.1	10.3	3.4
MORGAN	11.1	3.6	121.1	154.9	175.0	0.0	32.3	22.0	10.0	0.0
OVERTON	13.3	5.2	130.5	127.9	154.4	0.3	42.8	19.7	18.7	5.7
PICKETT	15.2	5.0	118.4	195.9	285.7	0.0	33.3	25.0	10.3	0.0
POLK	11.0	3.7	135.7	202.4	222.0	0.0	34.1	20.7	14.7	0.0
PUTNAM	11.4	4.3	139.5	191.2	205.3	1.2	29.8	20.2	11.5	2.7
RHEA	11.2	3.8	134.4	126.5	180.9	3.5	28.7	20.8	12.7	0.0
ROANE	10.8	3.8	145.8	183.3	378.3	2.8	21.4	17.3	8.9	4.8
SCOTT	10.7	4.0	127.2	142.9	177.2	0.0	33.0	25.8	11.4	1.8
SEQUATCHIE	10.7	3.6	140.4	201.0	100.0	0.0	34.2	14.1	9.1	7.2

ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
TENNESSEE Contd.										
SEVIER	11.0	4.1	128.9	131.4	180.2	0.3	27.4	18.3	11.2	3.6
SMITH	14.8	6.0	130.6	161.0	189.2	5.0	29.3	15.6	7.7	1.9
SULLIVAN	10.5	3.8	151.7	204.2	310.9	1.8	21.0	17.8	7.7	2.1
UNICOI	13.5	5.2	140.8	127.3	164.9	0.0	23.4	28.2	9.7	0.0
UNION	10.7	3.5	120.4	144.9	183.0	0.0	29.5	17.7	18.8	0.0
VAN BUREN	10.2	4.5	116.1	161.7	190.9	0.0	36.2	20.2	10.9	0.0
WARREN	12.4	4.9	139.8	146.8	168.8	3.9	35.7	19.8	10.0	2.3
WASHINGTON	11.1	4.5	150.8	189.7	154.6	2.8	24.0	15.9	8.4	5.7
WHITE	14.4	4.7	138.1	182.5	205.3	2.7	23.2	25.1	8.3	4.0
VIRGINIA*	9.4	3.5	154.4	195.2	268.6	18.4	17.3	16.0	6.9	4.8
ALLEGHANY	14.8	5.5	165.1	221.9	233.7	5.8	15.6	16.4	3.4	6.3
BATH	13.5	6.1	145.5	132.7	236.8	7.8	18.1	14.2	9.8	0.0
BLAND	12.0	4.4	127.0	151.4	278.6	0.0	23.7	11.0	13.8	0.0
BOTETOURT	10.6	4.0	130.4	130.7	180.6	8.1	19.7	15.0	9.0	3.0
BUCHANAN	8.8	2.2	128.1	122.8	88.5	0.0	24.8	23.2	16.9	0.4
CARROLL	14.4	6.0	140.8	146.7	200.8	0.5	30.3	19.2	14.6	1.2
CRAIG	12.9	5.3	144.7	154.2	130.0	0.0	24.4	16.5	17.7	0.0
DICKENSON	9.4	3.3	127.9	153.7	125.5	0.0	23.4	18.6	9.1	0.0
FLOYD	15.6	6.1	124.9	137.0	147.2	2.4	34.3	15.2	10.2	3.2
GILES	12.0	4.1	131.4	126.0	215.6	1.4	18.7	13.3	4.9	1.9
GRAYSON	14.2	5.5	131.8	140.0	212.5	1.7	28.8	14.7	11.5	0.6
HIGHLAND	15.8	6.2	139.2	184.4	300.0	0.0	30.2	17.5	8.3	0.0
LEE	13.9	5.6	137.0	129.7	118.6	0.4	30.1	18.6	15.0	2.8
PULASKI	10.7	3.9	153.0	198.0	369.8	5.7	17.2	14.0	4.9	4.7
RUSSELL	10.1	3.8	127.2	130.3	151.8	2.5	28.5	22.1	14.6	1.9
SCOTT	13.4	4.9	134.4	173.7	212.2	0.8	31.4	12.1	13.0	0.0
SMYTH	12.6	4.6	145.1	179.7	221.4	1.3	23.4	18.0	10.2	5.0
TAZEWELL	10.0	3.4	147.0	157.8	183.7	3.2	19.9	21.9	14.8	3.5
WASHINGTON	12.6	5.3	153.9	187.8	204.5	3.5	24.8	14.9	11.0	5.8
WISE	10.8	3.9	155.8	202.4	287.0	3.2	18.0	21.1	9.2	0.1
WYTHE	12.7	5.1	156.9	195.6	269.6	3.7	21.0	13.2	9.0	5 5
WEST VIRGINIA*	12.2	4.6	143.2	170.1	205.4	4.1	18.5	16.9	8.2	2.7
BARBOUR	14.1	5.5	130.6	156.5	154.3	0.8	21.5	14.3	7.3	3.2
BERKELEY	11.3	3.9	137.4	159.7	327.1	3.4	19.7	12.5	5.3	2.3
BOONE	9.8	3.8	129.4	142.7	98.0	2.0	15.0	24.2	8.7	0.0
BRAXTON	15.7	7.3	120.2	130.5	163.9	0.3	31.0	19.7	9.7	0.5
BROOKE	11.3	4.2	146.8	178.4	243.1	1.3	14.0	10.0	3.4	3.0
CABELL	13.7	5.3	173.0	212.7	333.1	4.5	15.4	21.4	5.6	3.2
CALHOUN	15.2	5.0	113.6	113.5	487.5	0.0	27.9	10.9	17.7	0.0
CLAY	11.8	5.2	111.6	85.3	79.5	0.0	30.3	19.3	21.7	0.0
DODDRIDGE	15.4	5.2	115.4	113.7	124.4	0.0	21.3	12.3	5.6	0.0
FAYETTE	13.6	5.0	148.2	175.0	203.1	10.3	14.2	22.0	7.8	3.2
GILMER	14.7	5.9	115.7	120.6	96.3	0.0	31.3	8.9	11.1	0.0
GRANT	12.0	4.5	123.3	135.7	114.3	2.4	36.2	15.4	13.9	0.0
GREENBRIER	14.6	5.8	141.2	153.9	207.8	4.6	22.4	13.9	10.4	4.6
HAMPSHIRE	12.4	4.4	120.7	106.0	302.7	0.9	23.2	13.8	13.5	3.8
HANCOCK	11.2	4.0	134.3	170.3	201.0	2.5	10.4	18.4	4.8	3.7

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ELDERLY POPULATION -- APPALACHIAN COUNTIES

	PERCENT OVER 65	PERCENT OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 65	SEX RATIO OVER 75	SEX RATIO OVER 85	PERCENT BLACK	PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	PERCENT WITH DISABILITY	PERCENT WITH NO PHONE	PERCENT IN HOME FOR AGED
WEST VIRGINIA Contd.										
HARDY	13.8	5.2	115.9	114.3	131.3	1.5	31.6	17.8	19.6	1.2
HARRISON	14.5	5.6	151.6	180.7	189.7	1.2	19.3	15.3	5.6	2.8
JACKSON	10.3	3.8	127.9	158.6	173.6	0.0	27.7	20.9	10.9	5.2
JEFFERSON	10.1	3.5	123.9	168.5	314.3	8.4	13.4	13.5	7.3	7.3
KANAWHA	11.9	4.4	154.5	213.2	185.9	6.3	14.9	16.6	4.9	1.8
LEWIS	16.3	8.3	150.2	178.9	253.9	0.8	22.8	13.3	10.4	1.5
LINCOLN	10.7	3.7	116.9	117.7	122.8	0.0	24.3	21.3	20.9	0.7
LOGAN	9.4	2.9	125.9	127.8	114.0	8.9	15.0	19.6	9.7	0.0
MCDOWELL	10.3	3.3	135.1	127.4	238.3	24.2	18.3	20.4	13.2	0.0
MARION	14.3	5.6	153.0	178.1	183.1	4.3	15.1	16.4	5.4	3.2
MARSHALL	11.7	4.3	142.2	174.0	187.2	0.2	15.9	13.2	5.6	2.7
MASON	11.6	4.5	132.5	168.7	191.9	2.0	24.6	16.6	10.4	3.1
MERCER	12.9	5.2	158.4	207.5	291.3	9.5	16.8	17.9	9.6	1.8
MINERAL	11.8	4.3	141.8	196.5	139.5	1.8	15.0	13.1	11.3	3.9
MINGO	8.5	3.2	129.0	153.8	158.3	6.0	17.8	25.9	15.1	0.0
MONONGALIA	9.2	3.7	156.0	172.1	177.1	1.5	13.6	14.7	4.7	4.2
MONROE	14.5	6.2	127.6	144.9	572.0	2.5	26.9	17.4	9.9	9.4
MORGAN	13.4	5.2	140.1	182.1	253.2	1.0	24.3	13.9	8.9	10.3
NICHOLAS	10.5	4.2	121.0	127.9	180.0	0.0	20.1	20.2	13.6	0.0
OHIO	15.3	8.0	170.0	213.6	278.2	2.8	15.0	11.9	5.1	4.4
PENDLETON	15.4	5.7	124.0	128.1	232.6	0.0	30.0	20.0	14.0	7.5
PLEASANTS	11.1	4.3	133.1	192.6	450.0	0.0	22.2	13.4	4.8	0.0
POCAHONTAS	16.4	6.1	121.3	135.8	268.3	1.4	24.1	17.6	15.4	9.7
PRESTON	12.7	5.4	132.5	163.5	247.2	0.3	24.3	18.4	10.0	1.0
PUTNAM	8.9	3.0	118.5	135.3	118.5	0.0	22.5	14.4	13.0	0.3
RALEIGH	12.0	4.3	148.3	169.3	214.3	12.7	16.3	19.7	8.5	3.3
RANDOLPH	13.5	5.2	135.8	177.2	272.0	1.5	24.9	12.3	9.4	7.5
RITCHIE	16.8	7.1	129.0	145.5	151.3	0.0	24.2	19.3	9.8	4.1
ROANE	14.2	5.6	126.2	163.2	210.0	0.0	30.6	14.9	10.6	0.5
SUMMERS	13.5	4.6	141.9	177.9	350.0	3.1	26.3	17.0	10.8	0.0
TAYLOR	14.2	6.3	152.8	175.5	228.3	1.2	20.6	14.8	7.1	1.3
TUCKER	15.8	5.7	130.3	130.4	109.7	0.0	25.8	14.7	11.1	6.8
TYLER	13.1	4.8	130.2	153.7	202.1	0.0	23.9	9.3	10.9	0.0
UPSHUR	12.5	5.4	144.4	181.9	375.4	1.0	24.9	10.9	6.9	2.3
WAYNE	10.5	3.5	127.0	137.7	218.0	0.1	22.6	22.7	13.1	0.3
WEBSTER	13.0	4.3	108.4	112.0	268.7	0.0	25.6	14.8	15.2	0.0
WETZEL	12.3	5.5	138.6	150.1	235.8	0.0	25.2	17.2	10.4	2.0
WIRT	13.3	5.6	119.0	145.5	172.7	0.0	25.6	20.3	17.3	0.6
WOOD	12.1	4.9	161.1	187.6	191.4	0.7	13.9	13.6	5.0	4.8
WYOMING	7.4	2.5	120.8	145.5	180.0	1.4	19.8	23.3	12.1	0.0

Notes:
The Northern, Central, and Southern Appalachian sub-regions are as designated by the Appalachian Regional Commission. The table entry for Non-Appalachia refers to the non-Appalachian portions of the 13 states which contain Appalachian counties. State-wide data, given for comparison, includes the non-Appalachian counties. The sex ratio is the number of women per 100 men in the specified age-group; since there were no men over 85 in Dawson county, Georgia, the sex ratio for persons over 85 is undefined.